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Read these Prices and Remember Them:

Tomatoes, 3 lbs., per can.	\$ 15	Grated Pineapple, per can.	\$ 35	Truffled Pheasant, Partridge, Wood-	\$ 25	Maine Corn, per can.	\$ 25
Corn, 2 lbs., "	15	Blackberries "	30	cock, Grouse, Snipe, Duck, Chicken	35	Asparagus, 2 lbs.	30
Pears, 2 lbs., "	15	Sliced Pineapple "	30	Highland Milk "	20	American Sardines "	30
Apples, 3 lbs., "	15	Pitted Cherries "	30	Eagle "	20	French "	20
Cranberries, per qt.	15	Platt's Sliced Peaches "	40	Crowd " 3 cans for	50	Mustard "	20
Boss Patent Flour, 50 lb sack.	2 00	Strawberries "	40	Sweet Chocolate, per lb.	20	Salmon, 1 lb.	20
Magnolia Patent Flour, 50 lb sack.	2 00	White Cherries "	40	Rolled Oats, 3 pkgs for	50	Boned Turkey "	60
Cream of Kansas, 50 lb sack.	1 85	Grated Pineapple "	40	Wheat Flakes, 3 pkgs for	50	2 lb Lunch Tongue "	30
Boston Brown Bread Flour, per pkg.	10	Raspberries "	35	Batavia F. S. Peas, per can.	30	1 lb Ox Tongue "	75
Farina, per pkg.	20	Sliced Pineapple "	35	Succotash "	20	Chip Beef "	30
El Oro Flour, 50 lb sack.	2 00	Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs per can.	25	Lima Beans "	20	Corn Beef Hash "	30
Gold Belt, 50 lb "	1 75	Roast Beef, 2 lbs "	25	Tomatoes "	20	Shrimps "	30
Red Ball, 50 lb "	1 75	Potted Tongue, per can.	10	Corn "	25	Deviled Crabs "	25
Self-raising Flour, per pkg.	25	Bologna Sausage "	25	B. Beans "	25	Little Neck Clams "	20
Caroline, "	25	Pigs Feet "	25	Platt's Small June Peas "	25	Cove Oysters "	25
Out Meal, 3 pkgs for	25	Chili con Carne "	30	Earli " "	25	Lobster, 2 lbs "	30
Pearl Barley, per pkg.	20	Russian Caviar "	25	Marrow Peas "	25	Clam Chowder "	30
Batavia Red Raspberries, per can.	35	Roast Chicken "	30	Royal Peas "	30	Codfish Balls "	25
Strawberries "	35	Roast Turkey "	30	Lima Beans "	25		
White Cherries "	35	Corn Beef, 2 lbs "	25	Sugar Corn "	25		

Telegraphic Tidings

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the senate the resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations, in reference to the Panama canal was taken up, and adopted by a vote of 40 to 4. It reads:

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives in the United States of America in congress assembled, that the government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of a European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States, and a menace to their welfare.

That the president be, and he is hereby requested to communicate this expression of the views of the government of the United States to the government of the countries of Europe.

MUST FENCE THE TRACES
In a case appealed from Iowa, the supreme court of the United States has rendered a decision that a state has a right to pass a law compelling railroads to fence their lines, and failing to do so to pay double value for all stock run over and killed.

OKLAHOMA LAND FILINGS NO GOOD.
Land Commissioner Stockinger in response to a letter from Senator Cockrell asking whether notice of settlement on a section of land in Oklahoma territory under the town site laws is valid, has replied that in his own opinion such filings are of no avail and illegal.

EXPERTS APPOINTED.
Col. Switzer, chief of the bureau of statistics, is preparing a report on internal commerce. He has appointed the following gentlemen to report on their respective states: J. J. Lane, Austin, Texas; Robert W. Furness, Brownsville, Neb.; P. F. McClure, Bismarck, Dak.; R. A. Stout, Helena, Mont.; Frank Hall, Denver, Col.; and T. B. Mills, Las Vegas, N. M. Appointments for Wyoming, Arkansas and the Indian Territory will be made at an early day, which will complete the list.

BULDER FOR TURKS.
Oscar S. Straus, United States minister to Turkey, reports to secretary of state that he obtained from the grand vizier, the necessary authorization for a bible house at Constantinople to print in the Turkish language, thirty-five thousand bible tracts, consisting of the psalms, the proverbs, the four gospels and the acts.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.
In the senate Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to make and alter regulations as to the time, place and manner of holding elections for representatives in congress. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections. He said the bill was prepared by a gentleman familiar with the subject, but did not care to have his name published. The bill was unopposed and calculated to insure absolutely fair elections in every part of the United States. It was confined to the election of members of congress.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.
The senate postoffice committee has reported a bill providing that the omission to pay lawful postage on special delivery letters shall not prevent or delay its transmission and delivery, but that the lawful postage shall be collected on its delivery.

THE COMING CENTENNIAL.
Suggestions of the Clergymen to the People of the Country.

New York, Jan. 10.—The committee of clergymen of several denominations who have been for some time assisting the executive committee of the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration have prepared an address, which will be sent to ministers and churches throughout the country. The address concludes:

"On the morning of April 30, 1789, the bells at 9 o'clock summoned the people to their churches, to invoke the blessings of heaven upon the nation and its chosen president, so universal was the religious sense of the importance of the occasion. 'We respectfully and earnestly request of our fellow citizens of every city, town and village of this country and throughout the country, following the example of our fathers, to meet in their respective places of worship at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 30, 1889, and to hold such religious services of thanksgiving and praise as may seem suitable in view of what God has done for us and our land during the century which has elapsed since George Washington took the chair of state. Religion and patriotism have been united among us as a people from the very beginning. May they continue forever.'

May's Latest Rival.
Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 10.—Mr. W. F. Pease of this city claims to be the original inventor of the telephone and produces

evidence of a very convincing character to substantiate his claim, which will be investigated in the patent office. Mr. Pease began experimenting with the transmission of sound by electricity in 1835 and in 1857 his efforts were crowned with success. That year he filed a caveat in the patent office giving a description of his machine under the name of "The Electric Musical Instrument." Later he perfected a telephone. In 1872 his invention was described in a book entitled "Wonders of Electricity."

SAMOA AND HAYTI.

Small Wars in Which the United States is Urged to Take a Hand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—In commenting upon the recent news from Samoa, the Examiner of this city says that the Germans have been thoroughly in the wrong from the start and says Admiral Kimberly should be sent to Apia at once with the Trenton and armed with full power to protect American interests and Samoan independence. The Dolphin should join him. Even our little navy is strong enough to enforce respect for our flag in Samoa as well as in Hayti.

The Evening Post says: "The United States has practically guaranteed the independence of the islands. As Americans we have a valuable interest in the islands and are morally bound by our promises. The government can afford to take steps toward war in defending one and redeeming the other."

The Chronicle holds that the United States should guard wherever American interests are at Samoa.

A KING IN A DUNGEON.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 10.—While this dispatch is being written, the deposition of Legitime by disaffected citizens of the capital and advancing victorious troops of the north under Hippolyte appears to be shortly expected by all but the immediate supporters of Legitime. He has been thrown into prison.

Without law for life or property it is unsafe in this section. Excesses of every kind, the horrid cannibalistic rites of voodooism are revived and reports reach this city of the meeting of several thousands on Christmas night near Jacksonville and the sacrifice of a young girl and the greedy scramble for some portion of the half-cooked flesh.

The steamship Haytien Republic is still in the hands of Admiral Liza as agent of the owner, Mr. E. C. Morse, who can not receive her until she is in a more presentable shape.

Under the command of Lieutenant Speers, with a prize crew of twenty-eight men from the Galea, she will steam on January 10th to Sanago de la Gade, where she will be received and turned over officially to Mr. Morse, who will then collect a crew.

Legitime's official organ issues to the American and European press under the title of "Une Infamy," an outrage, a long statement defending the seizure of the Haytien Republic for having illegally run the blockade and saying it is deplorable for a great and historical nation and republic as well to abuse its power.

It then goes on at some length to insinuate that the action of the American consul, Thompson, was decidedly biased and unfriendly to Hayti.

Vessels Lost.

New York, Jan. 10.—Five ships have been posted on the maritime exchange as missing since the storm of November 25, and are now given up for lost. They are the Samoa, steamship New York, November 22, for Hayti; Nile, a brig of the West Indies, November 10, for New York; L. W. Armstrong, a brig of Guadalupe, November 13, for New York; Ella Warner, schooner, Porto Rico, November 24, for New York; En Bacon, schooner, Porto Rico, November 15, for New York. The number of lives lost is fifty-four. The value of the ships and cargoes is \$21,000,000.

Colorado's Governor.

DENVER, Jan. 9.—Gov. Cooper was inaugurated at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His address was short, the principal feature being his recommendation to the general assembly for the passage of a fair but stringent railroad law, and an arbitration law for the settlement of strikes and difficulties between employers and employees.

An Absolute Cure.

The Original Abietine Ointment is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the Original Abietine Ointment. Sold by C. M. Creamer at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

A beautiful lot of albums at Chase's photo rooms to be sold at cost. They are the latest styles and sure to please.

Skating Rink.

Clarendon Garden skating rink; admission 25c per day or \$1 per week. The ice will be kept clean and hauled every night if necessary. Only skates allowed upon the ice. Arthur Boyle, Director Clarendon Gardens.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF N. M., Santa Fe, January 10, 1889.

To the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the official reports required by law of the territorial auditor, the territorial treasurer, the adjutant general, the cattle sanitary board, the capitol building committee and the territorial geologist.

The financial condition of the territory, as shown by the reports of the auditor and treasurer, is not of a satisfactory character, and illustrates in a most forcible manner the need of radical reform in financial legislation and administration.

At the convening of the 27th legislative assembly, Dec. 27, 1887, the funded debt of the territory was \$350,000 and the amount of outstanding warrants or floating debt, \$208,117.92, making a total indebtedness of \$558,117.92. Since that date, under the operation of the legislation, and failure of legislation, of that session, the public debt has increased to \$702,192 as follows:

Capital building bonds of 1884. \$200,000
Penitentiary building bonds of 1884. 150,000
Current expense bonds of 1887. 150,000
Capital building bonds of 1887. 150,000
Outstanding warrants to Dec. 15, 1888. 212,192

Showing an increase in the public debt \$244,072.

The face value of warrants increased during the same time was \$512,162.72, and the cash receipts of the treasurer (general fund), \$357,162.72, leaving a deficit of \$155,031.09.

The cost of maintaining the courts, or judicial system of the territory for the past two years has been \$327,050.20.

The excessive fee bills, jury exemptions and increase of salaries, enacted by the last legislative assembly, while responsible in large part for this enormous increase in the public expenses, are by no means the sole cause of that increase.

The average of 20 per cent discount on treasury warrants, which correspondingly increased the cost of all purchases by the territory, also added materially to this increase in expenses.

It is apparent that the only and ineffectual remedy of this condition of affairs, unless duly remedied, is public bankruptcy. Our tax rates are exceptionally low, but there is no necessity for an increase. A system of taxation that will fall alike upon all the property of the territory and competent of rigid enforcement upon all alike, coupled with a radical yet reasonable reduction of official fees and other expenditures, would speedily rectify the public credit represented in the territorial warrant, and enable us in due time to begin the rapid discharge of all outstanding obligations.

It should be borne in mind in making provision for the reduction of the expense of our judicial system, that the sum of more than \$100,000 a year, which the courts are now costing the territory, is not the full amount of court costs laid upon the territory, but is only a small portion paid through the public treasury. It may be safely estimated that the additional fees paid by litigants and all having business transactions with the courts amount to fully half as much more, or in all \$50,000 a year, and this is in addition to the expenses paid by the United States. There are numerous and expensive fees and costs paid by litigants to court officials, far beyond the value of the services rendered, which demand restrictive legislation quite as imperatively as the same class of charges upon the public treasury.

When the court costs of litigation reach that point where in ordinary cases the fees and costs cost the amount involved, the situation verges upon the point of a denial of justice, and makes a resort to the courts for the settlement of disputes a mockery and a farce.

The report of the adjutant general contains valuable and important recommendations which I respectfully urge upon the consideration of the legislative assembly—more especially provision for the payment of the certificate of indebtedness issued for services in repelling Indian invasions in 1885. These amount in all to some \$52,000. The services rendered were of great value to the territory, and it is apparent that but for the calling out of the militia at that time, a vastly greater number of lives of the frontier settlers would have been sacrificed and corresponding values of property destroyed, and the Indian war protracted to the still more serious obstruction of settlement and development. The people of the whole territory had the protective benefits of that service, and should not hesitate over the payment of its very reasonable cost.

The territory must legally recognize these claims before any demand can be made upon the general government to refund the amount—but upon such allowance by the territory it will become a legal demand against the United States which has been recognized in the case of every state and territory which has made the claim—and the territory will doubtless be promptly reimbursed upon application therefor.

Another recommendation of the adjutant general, which I earnestly endorse, is that for the purchase, before pass beyond the power of the territory to procure, of the very valuable records of the services

of the New Mexico volunteers during the war of the rebellion.

The possession of these records will be of very great value to the territory, not only in procuring the payment of these services, but the general government, but also to prevent the payment of a large amount of fictitious and fraudulent claims for such services believed to be in existence.

Deeming it important that the territory should at all times maintain a well equipped and organized militia, toward which the general government has made provision for a yearly donation of arms and accoutrements, I earnestly endorse the recommendation of the adjutant general of a thorough revision and strengthening of the present militia law, especially in respect to the terms of enlistment and liability to duty.

The cattle sanitary board makes two suggestions in its report, which I deem of sufficient importance to reproduce, and to recommend for adoption by the legislative assembly, as follows:

That the quarantine law "be so amended as to include within the district prescribed against on account of Texas fever, that portion of the states of the Republic of Mexico which lies between the Rio Grande and the Mexican Central railway, extending from El Paso, Texas, to the 28th parallel of latitude, and making El Paso, Texas, the point of entry for cattle passing through (and none to be driven in from March 1 to November 1 of each year) by rail, coming from any point within said district of New Mexico into the territory of New Mexico."

This amendment is recommended for the reason that in no other way can the evasion of quarantine regulations be prevented as to cattle in the quarantined districts on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, in Texas. In the absence of such provision Texas cattle from the lower Rio Grande need only to be driven across the river into Mexico and thence up into New Mexico, to evade the quarantine regulations.

This would also subject to the quarantine regulations for cattle from the western bank of the Rio Grande, in Mexico, which should of right be subjected to fully as rigid quarantine as cattle from the eastern bank.

The other amendment recommended is that the scope of the board be enlarged by making it also a bureau of statistics, especially of the live stock industry, if nothing else. With its present facilities for collecting such information, the work of the board could be made of great value without adding largely to its labor or expense. We have now no reliable statistics for the collection of really valuable statistics of this character, and such a work being directly in the line of the duties of this board, its existence would seem to afford a proper opportunity and means for the collection of very valuable information.

In addition to the foregoing recommendations, this seems to be a proper time for the suggestion of such modifications of the quarantine law as will permit the admittance, at all times of the year, after the tax payer. That is to say, under regulations, of parties who come to the territory, with a limited number of cattle, evidently with the intention of permanent settlement and citizenship.

Many cases of hardship of that character have occurred during the past two years where parties have come to the border with their families and household goods and belongings, including their stock of all kinds, with the manifest intent of locating and becoming, in good faith, permanent citizens of the territory, but they were not permitted to enter, by reason of the exclusion of their small herds of cattle under the rigid provisions of the quarantine law. It is apparent that a considerable number of people, who would have become citizens of the territory, have thus been kept out, and settlement and development correspondingly retarded.

The report of the capitol building committee contains one special recommendation to which I ask the immediate attention of the legislative assembly.

That is of an appropriation for payment of the necessary expenses for the care of the capitol building. The estimate of the committee amounts to some \$10,000 a year.

The funds of the committee realized from the sale of the capitol contingent fund bond of 1887, are exhausted, and there is now no means for the further payment of the expenses for the care of the building accruing since the meeting of the present legislative assembly.

The report of the territorial geologist illustrates the benefits that would accrue to the mining industries of the territory from a comprehensive and thorough geological survey. No argumentation is needed to prove the general presence and great value of the precious and useful metals and minerals in nearly all parts of the territory. Mining, both of metals and coal, is now, and destined for indefinite years to continue, one of the great basic industries of New Mexico, well worthy of public official recognition by the creation of a territorial mining and geological bureau for the promotion of its development. I commend the report to the consideration of the assembly.

EDMUND G. REES.

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Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

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Ugly words sometimes, full of discord—that is, the first two—when not tuned to a proper key; but a regular "symphony" whenever used to prove

That labor invariably produces capital;
That capital can find a capital field of labor; }
That "Good digestion waits on appetite"; }

The Mesilla Valley!

He must be blind indeed who can not see that it is a most favored section. Seekers after health, profit and pleasure, after a thorough search from the lakes to the Pacific coast are finding their El Dorado in New Mexico; and to these new comers, as well as to everybody else, the

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extends a cordial greeting, and invites a careful and thorough inspection of its FINE COLONY LANDS. Some 2,000 acres of which are subdivided and platted into ten and twenty acre blocks (from which income can be produced equally as great, if not greater, than the average farms of eighty and 160 acres in the western and northwestern states), and all within a radius of one and one-half miles of the railroad depots at

LAS CRUCES AND MESILLA PARK

Some of these blocks are cultivated, or have bearing orchards and vineyards; others not. Some have tasteful and modern cottages upon them; in others Nature has undisputed dominion. It's merely a question of choice—and money—although the latter does not cut such a figure as one might suppose in these days of booms; and our long term payment and low interest plan often adds a little spice to a transaction to one who has an eye to the future. Warranty deeds given. Write or call for plats and circulars. Command us for carriage or other courtesies within our power to give.

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